

President to-day appointed Wyman, Assistant Treasurer, United States Treasurer, vice Gillfillan, whose resignation on accepted to take effect the 1st.

Department of State has been decided that the Italian Government desires to invite artists of all to compete in furnishing decorations for the national monument to be erected in honor of Victor Emmanuel II., the monument to be a bronze equestrian statue of the emperor. Plans may be from December the first to the 15th, 1883. The commission will decide upon the design, a successful artist will be entitled to 50,000 francs as a prize; 5,000 additional to be divided by commission among the most successful competitors. The plan for the site where the monument is to be constructed can be obtained by artists to compete in offering designs to the Department of Agriculture of cotton sent to market plantations make the aggregate 5,900,000 bales gone forward March 1st. This is about 10 per cent. of the crops as indicated by the last returns of production.

Treasury Department has deposited of \$72,000 recently appropriated for the State of Oregon to the State for expenses during the Modoc war, 2,000 can be paid under the act, there still remains due to the States from Oregon \$30,000 taxes.

Treasury Department to-day deposited 407,000 ounces of silver every at the Philadelphia, Orleans and San Francisco.

Representative R. P. Flower, New York, has returned to the city \$155.50, the amount over on account of salary and as a member of the Forty-ninth Congress.

provision in the last army law, including from calculation as the regular retired list, by law not to exceed 400, all retired under the law of last year, having reached 64 years of age, having served over 40 years, the regular retired list to be 13 vacancies, which will be filled at once by the retired disabled officers.

LE ROCK, Ark., 16.—From the Indian Territory: The belief seems that Sleepy Creek, leading man of Speckled Creek, of rebellious Creek, who was captured last week, and executed by General Crook, after he had been killed. The Creek Indians are excited over it. Intelligence received to-day on the subject gives the true history of the case. The whole party given a preliminary examination before Judge and two other judges in Oklahoma. After hearing the case they held Sleeping Rabbit, but the others on condition of taking an oath of allegiance to the constitutional government. Sleeping Rabbit was in an upper room and asked to go out, which he refused to do, accompanied by companions, and followed by guard, David Sizemore. When he reached the door he slammed the guard's face and started. As soon as the guard got ordered him to halt, but he when Sizemore fired on him he ran. Again the guard fired the same result. At the time he fell with a bullet in the head and died in a few minutes. Examination it was found that he had hit him, two of them being the head.

PHILADELPHIA, 16.—The *Ledger* says the *Mariposa's* launch; As the launch ship glided into the water it was christened *Mariposa* in honor of Capt. Joseph Steele. The launch is the property of the Steamship Co., says the *Ledger*. The *Mariposa* will be ready for the 1st of May. On the deck forward are the pilot house and state room for the captain and officers. The grand saloon is on the deck forward of the main space, extending from side to side with state rooms for 100 passengers arranged fore and aft on both sides of the main deck. The principal wood in the hull is oak, relieved with mahogany. The incandescent electric light will be used.

The cost of the ship will be about \$600,000. The sister ship *Alameda*, will be ready for launching in about three weeks. Jay Gould's yacht, it is expected, will be launched in two weeks, and the immense iron monitor, *Terror*, on the 24th inst.

NEW YORK, 16.—When O'Donovan Rossa was asked to-day whether the explosion in London was caused by dynamite or was an accidental explosion of gas he answered:

"We could not follow out our system unless we used dynamite, and that is what caused the explosion, there was no accident about it." "Do you think it was intended to destroy the building only, or to kill those within?" "It was intended to do all the damage possible."

Latest advices from the overflowed region of the lower Mississippi River are that the water is declining at nearly all points. A very hopeful feeling exists among the people, and the planters are preparing to put in crops.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Sec. Chandler yesterday sent a cable message to Lieut. Harber through Minister Hunt, authorizing him to continue the search for Lieut. Chipp and his party the coming summer, if he thought advisable. This was in answer to the suggestion to that effect by Harber in his recent report to the Secretary.

Secretary Chandler requests all American Ship builders and contractors and marine engineers who may desire to bid for the construction of the three steel cruisers and dispatch boat to communicate immediately with the Navy Department, stating the facilities furnished by their establishments for doing the required work.

The following named officers of the army were to-day placed upon the retired list for disabilities incurred in the service: Captains Jas. H. Rollins, Ordnance Department; Wm. Falck, Second Infantry; First Lieutenants D. A. Griffith, Third Infantry; Thos. B. Briggs, Fourteenth Infantry; George M. Love, Sixteenth Infantry; John F. Trout, Twenty-third Infantry. Lieut. Col. Wm. Meyers, Deputy Quartermaster General, was also placed on the retired list at his own request, under the 30-years clause of the act of Congress relating to army retirements. There are still four vacancies upon the regular retired list of 400, which will be filled up on the recommendations of the retiring board to be convened by order of the Secretary of War.

C. W. Denny, Consul-General of the United States at Shanghai, has forwarded to the State Department \$2,355, in U. S. gold coin, to be placed to the credit of the Garfield Memorial Hospital fund. Three hundred dollars of this amount was contributed by Chinese friends of Denny, who in forwarding their subscriptions, said they "would be most happy to head a Chinese circular, and send it around among our friends; but to ask our countrymen to subscribe to a hospital to be built in a country which will not permit Chinese to enter it for ten years, is more than we dare do."

Gen. Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, yesterday reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that there were fifteen Indians sick with smallpox at Peach Springs, near the Atlantic & Pacific Railway. The commissioner directed the physician at San Carlos agency to attend to the medical wants of the Indians, and notified Gen. Crook accordingly. To-day the following telegram was received at the Indian office:

Whipple Barracks, A. T., March 16.

To Price, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Dispatch received. The Indians need something besides medicine; they have nothing to eat, and their efforts to get something may inoculate the whole country.

(Signed) GEO. CROOK, Brig. Gen.

Commissioner Price telegraphed General Crook, informing him there was no fund from which he can purchase supplies for the Indians. The Commissioner suggested, however, if the War Department would supply the immediate needs of the Indians, he would endeavor to have Congress reimburse the department at the next session. The Indians referred to are accredited to the Colorado River agency, but are not on the reservation, and consequently no appropriation is available for their subsistence. The necessity of providing for these Indians (about 600 in number) was urged upon Congress by Commissioner Price in his last annual report.

NEW YORK, 16.—Rossa showed the following dispatch from Boston: "Congratulate you on the news from London this morning. I can collect money now in Boston."

(Signed) JOHN D. DRISCOLL.

Rossa said he had received to-day offers of money, and he can obtain all that is needed. In answer to a question as to what would next be done, he showed a letter advising him to publish in his paper a declaration of war on England, signed by representative Irishmen. When that was done it could not be claimed that their actions were dishonorable. As for weapons, all available ones should be used. This, he said, was his answer.

Patrick J. Sheridan, whose extradition England has requested, said the work is that of Irishmen, and is but the advance picket. Much more will follow. England will shortly see that she must either free Ireland or suffer the consequences.

Chicago, 16.—Hon. John F. Finerty, Congressman-elect in the Third Illinois district: "I may say I'm sorry it was not more successful. I applaud the Irish in everything they do to get rid of England and her accursed rule. England brought this on herself, and Gladstone more than anyone else has himself to thank for it."

"I am glad to see the inauguration of war or violence of any kind. It will tend to free Ireland from the accursed cutthroats who are choking the life out of her. If a race war springs out of this, it will not be regretted by true Irishmen."

New York, 16.—The *Tribune*, which probably echoes the sentiments of Eastern Americans, says of Egan & Co.: It is plain these Irish blatherers in New York are consumed with envy at the good fortune of Sheridan, whose extradition is talked of. Notoriety is what they seek, and to gain it they would confess, to anything. It is to be hoped the English people will rate the utterance of these vain cowards at their true value, which is nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, 17.—A Portland dispatch says: Julius Marcus, the New York broker, who was released on habeas corpus, was arrested on a full warrant telegraphed from New York.

CHICAGO, 17.—The Irish societies are parading in force here to-day, in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

Montreal, 17.—Notwithstanding it has been snowing since daylight, St. Patrick's day is being observed with the usual parade of various societies.

Ottawa, 17.—Flags are flying on various public buildings in honor of St. Patrick's day. No procession; a concert will be held this evening in aid of the distressed people of Ireland.

New York, 17.—Irish Societies celebrated the day in this city by a parade through most of uptown streets ending with a large open air meeting in one of the east side parks, where addresses were made by different speakers. Patrick Egan occupied a carriage in the procession.

NEW YORK, 17.—There is no little uneasiness among business in New York in regard to the tightness in the money market. Geo. J. Senry, of the Metropolitan Bank, remarked to-day that the stringency came earlier this year than usual. Money is going West and going into the Treasury much faster than it is coming out. The Secretary could give relief if he would. As the banks are below their reserves they are in no position to take commercial paper. If the present stringency continues, some of our business houses will have considerable difficulty in getting along.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 17.—While Mrs. Anne Roland was kneeling in front of the stove yesterday saying her prayers, a live coal fell on her clothing setting it on fire. She was shockingly burned, and died this morning. Three of her daughters were badly burned in trying to extinguish the flames.

NEW YORK, 17.—A special Washington dispatch says: The Department of State is informed that every measure possible is being adopted by the Chinese government to drive Americans from the Empire. Onerous restrictions are placed upon their business and new enterprises are entirely prohibited if conducted by Americans.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—There was a terrible gas explosion in the local government board offices, Westminster,

at 9 o'clock to-night, destroying much property. The report was heard in the House of Commons, and caused alarm. The concussion was so great that it shook the side galleries and reporters' gallery. It being the dinner hour, few members of the House were in the hall. The Duke of Edinburgh was in the Peers' gallery and seemed alarmed. The Speaker rang the bell and asked the cause of the alarm. No one injured. The wildest rumors are afloat. The report resembled the discharge of an 80-ton gun.

Later.—It is now believed the explosion was caused by dynamite, and was a deliberate attempt to blow up the government offices.

The explosion was undoubtedly the work of Fenians. The adjacent streets were filled with myriads of fragments of glass and plate-glass, lying in piles on the ground. A stone weighing 200 pounds was projected against the King street police station, making a hole the size of a man's head. Nothing will be touched till inquiry is made to-day. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated till daylight; five hundred constables are guarding the scene. The building has the appearance of having been bombarded. There is a deep trench, ten feet by three, in one room, the floor of which has been literally ploughed. Two children sleeping in a house at the corner of King street, were thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion, and their faces badly cut. They were taken to the police station. Every pane of glass in the vicinity was shattered. A man was arrested at midnight, on suspicion of being concerned in the explosion.

The explosion being the subject of consideration in the Commons, Harcourt, Home Secretary, said he did not think it right to say anything about the matter till an official inquiry was made. He had heard an attempt was made to blow up the Times office, but no injury was done. The explosion was heard a distance of two or three miles. Yesterday evening a canister containing explosive material was found behind the Times office with, it is rumored, a lighted fuse attached. The police are making investigation. The officials think the explosions were caused by gun-powder or dynamite. The officers of the gas company declare they can find no evidence that it was caused by gas. The force of the explosion shot a large portion of the masonry across the street.

Harcourt has had a conference with the chief of police, at which several witnesses were examined. The conclusion reached was that the explosion occurred inside and not outside the building. After the explosion the force of police at the House of Parliament was doubled. The government offices and residences of the ministers are strongly guarded. The Times attaches little importance to the explosion which occurred at its office. The canister contained only a small quantity of powder.

The *Daily News* says of course it is obvious the explosion was the result of premeditated design. We are confronted with the fact that there are in London persons bold enough to act on the wildest counsel of O'Donovan Rossa. It is impossible not to connect the perpetrators of this outrage with certain phases of Irish crimes, and the assassin press of America.

The Times says the Fenian answer to Gladstone's peace speech on the land act was not long delayed. We are in the presence of the first attempt of the dynamite party to carry out a policy of bringing the war into the heart of London. The explosion at our office occurred at 7.45 Wednesday evening; but the falling of the canister prevented any serious damage. There is reason to believe there were two attempts of this kind by the same miscreants.

The New York Sun, under date of London, 15, has this: Every part of Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the great structures of public offices, the clubs and dwelling houses, were violently shaken to-night by a tremendous explosion. At 9 p.m. precisely a great detonation was heard, followed by a crash of glass falling from thousands of windows. A deliberate attempt had been made to blow up parts of the government offices, especially the part occupied by Sir Charles Dilke and the local government board in the immense building bounded by Parliament Street, Downing Street, Charles Street and St. James' Park. The apartments in question front on

Charles Street, and are almost level with the pavement. The walls are of great thickness and of solid masonry, and the windows protected by a massive stone balustrade. Opposite, 50 yards away, is King Street police station and the sentry guards. The Parliament Street front and Charles Street are dark and unfrequented at night, which partly explains the extraordinary fact that no lives were lost. The dynamite was placed on a window sill inside the balustrade, where the fuse when burning would be concealed from any one passing. The force of the explosion was terrible. The great stone balustrade was obliterated, the massive masonry reduced to fragments, and the pavement shattered. A wooden structure opposite was blown into splinters, and a mass of stone driven through the wall of the house beyond it. Inside of the walls there remained nothing but splintered wood, broken plaster, walls burst asunder, an indescribable scene of destruction. The street was completely covered with the fragments of broken plate glass, blown bodily out and shattered to atoms. The doors of the King Street police station were burst in by the force of the air, and the occupants were prostrated. Broken timbers and masses of stone were sent flying into King Street. People crossing at Parliament Street were knocked down. A hansom and horse were flung across the sidewalk against the front of Whitehall Club in which the great plate glass windows were driven in a shower into the rooms. Everywhere the greatest consternation prevailed. People poured out of their houses, broken glass cracking under their feet.

In the House of Commons the alarm was general. Many members left immediately. The lobby was emptied, and people rushed out of Westminster Hall. Some 200 police and a detachment of the fire brigade took possession of Charles Street and drew a cordon around the building, which none but members of Parliament and public officials were allowed to pass. As the alarm spread excited bands flocked from all parts towards Westminster, and the most intense excitement prevailed, the report rapidly gaining currency that the House of Commons had been blown up. No one to-night attempts to explain the motive or purpose of the act. It is ascribed to the Irish invincibles, as a matter of course, and is described as part of a Fenian plot, threat and warning to the government. One thing only is certain. It was a deed of frightful recklessness and atrocity, and only an inexplicable good fortune prevented it being attended with most serious fatality.

Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the Commons this afternoon, in answer to Coleridge Kennard's question, that he had done nothing towards recovering the surplus of the Alabama award.

The boats started at 5.41. Cambridge had the Middlesex side of the river, Oxford the Surrey side. Oxford led by a length at Dukeshead, a short distance from the starting point, and won by three lengths.

Paris, 15.—Fifteen anarchists visited the office of the *Intransigence*, and attempted to compel Henri Rochfort, the editor, to insert a note in the paper denouncing its report of the riot last Friday as slanderous. The police have since protected the premises, although Rochfort declined their services when proffered.

Explosives have been found in the house of a man named Paugat, who has been arrested. It is expected information touching the doings of the anarchists more vital than any Louise Michel could furnish will be obtained from him. The government is resolved to expel upon the completion of their sentences, all foreigners who are convicted of complicity in the riots here, mostly Germans.

PARIS, 18.—The city's quiet was disturbed by drunken anarchists, who were arrested at a meeting of 500 Socialists at Brasserie des Plagues, uproar took place, fighting ensued and the doors were broken. The meeting afterward separated. La Chappelle Jaffrin, member of the municipal council, in a speech eulogizing the commune, advised the workmen to abstain from disorderly manifestations. Midnight. The city is tranquil.

LONDON, 9.—The *Globe* says: In consequence of the recent outrages the police force of London will be increased by one thousand men and the staff of detectives on duty at night will be doubled.